

FLY to Eilat  
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Ask for  
**ROLEX**  
Ballpoint

## Column One By David Courtney

THE situation in Argentina is still confused; or if not the situation, then the news coming from there, and from the neighbouring States; for now that news-gathering and dissemination are such as Hermes or even Baron Reuters never dreamed of, it is becoming more and more difficult to know what to believe. General Lavaca, commander of the Government forces for President Peron, claims to have the situation in hand; and although there may still be some uncertainty in Rosario, it looks as if Buenos Aires has come back to something like normal. The trouble according to some sources would seem to be that General Lucero has the situation too well in hand, and, relying upon the support of the Church, is conspiring to take over from President Peron.

WHERE secular authority tries to crack the authority of the Church in predominantly Catholic countries, the nutcracker itself is apt to become the nut. It happened in Spain and it may be happening in Argentina. The Government was on the side of the Spanish Republicans and appears also, through the General Confederation of Labour, to be on the side of Senator Peron. Which side the Argentine armed services are on is not clear. When it becomes clear, it should be possible to form a better notion of the probable outcome of the struggle. It seems likely, however, that most of the army, and air force officers and good Catholics opposed to the action taken by President Peron, on the petition of the General Confederation of Labour, to separate Church and State.

IT is fairly clear that President Peron and the G.C.L. are not anti-Church and certainly not anti-Catholic in the sense that the Spanish Republicans were. Senator Eduardo Duhalde, secretary general of the G.C.L., told a conference of the International Labour Organization meeting now at Geneva: "My Government and country are convinced Catholics. What they refuse to become is the instrument of the aspirations of a section of the Roman Church which, by its behaviour, has denied the equality of man." There is no reason to suppose that at least the first part of this statement is not accurate. And there is some reason to suppose that sections of the clergy, headed until their exclusion by Monsignor Tosti and Monsignor Novoa, have been aiding what Senator Duhalde called "Capitalism and the Old Oligarchy" in the efforts to curb the power of the trade union movement in Argentina.

WHATEVER the rights and wrongs of the dispute, the revolt took a monstrous course. On June 18, in the afternoon, aircraft flew over Buenos Aires and tried to bomb Government houses, the headquarters of the General Confederation of Labour, and other buildings. Most of the bombs missed their targets and fell in the streets, wounding and maiming some hundreds of people who had no part in the conflict. A Reuters message from Buenos Aires told us, "The city was a dismal spectacle." Overturned cars and mangled bodies lay in the streets, smashed and live power cables dangled perilously along the pavements, ambulances and private cars with Red Cross banners rushed about picking up the wounded. Wounded, some of them lying on the ground, were being taken to hospitals by Communist groups taking the opportunity to attack doctors, nurses and churches — broke out all over the city.

THERE is, of course, a message in the whole sorry business. It is a message that has been passed on for a long time. It is that dictators should try to do without armed forces. Regular armed forces are dangerous to any government. The message is old, plain, old-fashioned democratic principles. The military coup d'etat must be the perpetual fear of every dictator. For, in countries where the structure of government is built around one, or one or two, men, ultimate internal power lies with the armed forces. The rank and file of which get into the habit of automatically obeying their officers. Recently led, the army can usually replace a dictator who offends it; and in Catholic countries can usually rely upon the support of the Church if the offending dictator has poached on the social preserves traditionally claimed by the Church.

IF the revolt against Senator Peron's rule has failed — and it is still too early to say that it has — the cause of the failure may be found in poor and impulsive leadership, which relied too much on surprise and assumed too freely that a Catholic population shocked by the execution of two of the country's leading prelates would rally to the revolution. But whether it has failed or succeeded, or whether General Lucero takes over from President Peron or not, Argentina's stability has been roughly shaken. The G.C.L., if its power remains, will be challenging the authority of the Church; and the Church, in its turn, is restoring the power of the G.C.L.

## Jordanians Fire On Kibbutz Near Kfar Saba

JERUSALEM, Tuesday. — Kfar Saba, Tuesday. — Kibbutz Nir Ezy, 5 km. north of here, was today bombed by heavy machine-gun fire from Jordan in the third attack on this area from across the border in the past few days. The attack followed the bombing of a house by hand-grenades in Moshav Naveh Yamin yesterday, and the encouragement of Jordanian National Guards into Israel near Kalkilya in the early hours of Saturday morning. At four o'clock this morning, Jordanian police firing, which members of the settlement claim emanated from the Tugart fortress of the Kalkilya police station in Jordan, sprayed the residential buildings of the kibbutz with machine-gun fire for 40 minutes.

An investigation on both sides of the demarcation line was commenced soon after the incident by U.N. observers who were already in the area in connection with a patrol which was seriously wounded. It was the fourth incident in the area in five days.

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The present series of attacks, writes The Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent, breaks the comparative quiet which has existed for nearly six weeks along the frontier with Jordan. The incidents are particularly serious in that they are not ordinary infiltration but bear the marks of military participation. It remains to be seen whether the new series, which are all concentrated in one area, are the result of local initiative or whether a local increase of tension is at hand. Circles inside Jordan claim that the villagers in this district are being harassed and that the Jordanians are at the disposal of the authorities there, it is to be hoped that the situation will be brought under control and that the present flare-up from developing into a major problem.

Gen. Bura yesterday conferred in Amman with the Jordan Premier, Said al Mufri.

**M.A.C. BLAMES ISRAEL**  
At a meeting of the Israel-Egypt M.A.C. held at Kfar Saba yesterday, a resolution was passed blaming Israel for the situation between Egypt and Israel.

An Israel resolution charging the Egyptians with having fired on an Israeli patrol will be discussed in the M.A.C. tomorrow.

**'AL AHRAH' SPLASHES ISRAELI BORDER PLAN**  
Israel's four-point proposal for the lessening of tension along the Gaza Strip was discussed under a five-column banner in the front page of Monday's "Al-Ahram," Cairo's leading daily. The only comment mentioned by the paper was that of NEABS, which quoted British diplomatic circles in London as expressing their satisfaction with the constructive attitude indicated in the Israeli plan.

## Egypt Can Have Peace in 5 Minutes If She Wants it, B.G. Tells Hearst

Egypt can have peace in five minutes if she really wants it, the Minister of Defence, David Ben-Gurion, assured the U.S. publisher, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, and Mr. Kingsley Smith, in an interview in Tel Aviv on Monday, published in the Hearst newspapers in the U.S. and quoted by IN. It is the Arabs' precipitate another conflict, however, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, Israel will not agree to stop it until the Arab States involved in the war are completely defeated militarily.

Israel did not view with favour the Egyptian proposal for the support of the United Nations. The Minister said, nor would he personally support any plan for the establishment of a U.N. force in the Gaza Strip, for to keep Egyptian and Israeli forces apart, he said.

## Army Code Adopted With Death Penalty

The new Army Code superseding the Reglement Code of 1948 was adopted by the Knesset yesterday, exactly one year after it was presented for its first reading. The Code defines offences and prescribes the procedure for courts martial.

## Weizmann Staff Join 'Academic' Strike

JERUSALEM, Tuesday. — The 120 members of the Weizmann Institute of Science went out on strike yesterday in support of the general movement to improve the status of academic workers in the country. The staff has submitted its demands to the administration with whom negotiations are being held.

In Jerusalem, the faculty of the Hebrew University, which began to strike on Monday, rejected an appeal by Professor Benjamin Mazar, University President, to return to their classrooms and laboratories, and decided to continue their strike until their demands for salaries compatible with their professional standards are met. This was decided by a vote of the Association of Associate Professors and Lecturers which met to discuss all phases of the strike. Only full professors are continuing to teach.

Professor Mazar said that the University authorities were in full sympathy with the demands but that it was in no financial position to meet them. He noted that the University which was supported by the Government, could not act against the Government. It did not have the financial means to meet the demands in any form without Government aid.

Professor Mazar also called on the faculty to consider the plight of the students who here the brunt of the strike. Several upperclassmen of the Medical School complained to The Jerusalem Post yesterday that they were not permitted to study at the beginning of the year due to the students' strike. If the present strike continued until the end of July, when the Medical School semester ends, they would lose another month, or 50 per cent of their studies.

The National Committee of Government Employees, which yesterday decided to "continue and intensify the struggle for salary adjustment," the Committee expressed sympathy with the students' strike and especially with the Academic workers' groups and especially that of the staff of the Hebrew University.

## Byroade Discusses Gaza Tension in Cairo

CAIRO, Tuesday. — The U.N. Ambassador, Mr. Henry Byroade, today discussed the situation between Egypt and Israel and the troubled Gaza border with the Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem.

The meeting, lasted for two hours. Meanwhile, Lieutenant-Colonel Salah Gohar, Director of the Palestine Affairs Department of the War Ministry who is in Cairo on a mission to represent Egyptian talks under the chairmanship of General Edouard Bura, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmed Khalaf and the Director of the Arab Foreign Department of the Foreign Ministry, Fady Radwan, on measures to ease tension on the borders of the Gaza Strip.

Only the Communists opposed adoption of the Code, while Mazar abstained.

## Nisim Bill Passage Expected Today

Without opposition, the Knesset will tonight refer to the Legislation Committee the Chief Rabbi's Bill which will validate the election of Rabbi Nisim as Chief Rabbi of Israel on February 22, 1955. The second and final readings of the Bill are expected to be held today.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, said that this solution to the problem created by the High Court decision last week invalidating the election on technical grounds was a most honourable one, and the only one.

Most of the speakers in the debate praised the objectivity of the Court. Mr. E. Eliahu (General Zionism) denied that the Sephardic Community Committee had paid the expenses of the application to the Court.

## Four Police Held In Morocco For Counter-Terror

PARIS, Tuesday. — Premier Edgar Faure announced today that eight persons, including four police officers, have been arrested by the police in Morocco in the past 24 hours in connection with a "very important affair."

In a typewritten text handed to reporters, he said that "we seem to be faced with a whole counter-terrorist organization to which several, down attacks can be attributed. But in a speech to the National Assembly today, M. Faure did not give the names, arrested or mention police."

As the Premier spoke to the Assembly, reports from Casablanca said police were questioning persons arrested for "anti-terrorist activity." French officials said the arrests were made as a result of the investigation of a "very important affair."

The Premier called the Algerian question "an extremely delicate one." He demanded the first step towards a settlement, pointing out "we cannot forget that Algeria is included in the Atlantic Pact."

Regarding Morocco, he said there would be no compromise regarding the maintenance of French interests there. Direct French administration there would be progressively abolished.

The new Resident-General of Morocco, M. Gilbert Grandval, will leave to assume his new post in a fortnight. M. Grandval last night said morning met with M. Faure.

## Agmon, Myerson Head Capital, T.A. Lists

The Political Committee of the Israel Labour Party (Mapai), at its meeting in Jerusalem yesterday, decided to invite Mr. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, to head its list in the Tel Aviv municipal election, and Mr. Gershon Agmon, Editor of the "Haaretz" newspaper, to head the list for the Municipal Council of Jerusalem.

The Mapai list submitted by the Jerusalem committee gave an additional nine candidates for the Council in the following order: Y. Mitrani, Mordchai Friedman and Haim Maronov, all members of the Knesset, and Mr. Yehudit Ginsburg, Messrs. M. Z'ar, Y. Amir, O. Rubinfeld, Y. Zaritch, and Mrs. Sarah Schwartz.

In Eliahu's speech, he is headed by Mr. Hapach Nagor, present chairman of the Local Council. Only two other lists are registered, Mapam and Abud Ha'avoda.

## Tribes Encircle British Troops in Aden

CAIRO, Tuesday. — Warring tribesmen have cut off British Government troops in the hills of Mawla Malar in Britain's Aden protectorate, and have been here for several days.

Authorities in the Makhalla Province of the protectorate are rushing reinforcements to the relief of the encircled soldiers. The trouble began after a Government order for foodstuffs on camels from Makhalla to Hadramut on the Gulf of Aden.

U.S. Japan Initial Atomic Agreement  
WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The U.S. and Japan initiated today a series of energy agreements, including a plan for the peaceful development of nuclear energy.

## Greenwald Trial Verdict Today

The judgment in the Greenwald Criminal trial is to be rendered today by the District Court in the Russian Compound.

Malkiel Greenwald was tried for having written that Dr. Isaac Kofman had collaborated with the Nazis.

## Military Junta Seen Likely Tooust Peron from Power

### Coming Atom Parley Vital—Macmillan

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday. — Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan of Britain today announced the opening of the Big Four meeting in Geneva on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

He was the first of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to address the session. He described as "spectacular" the proposal to create an international agency which would open the way for the use of atomic energy for the "benefit and not the destruction of mankind."

It would be wrong to say the U.N. has been a total failure, even though it has not been able to provide collective security and will not be able to do so until the larger powers co-operate to the end. The U.N. would be wrong to avoid a third and "more terrible war" and to build up the strength of free peoples by declaring its made only brief reference to next month's "summit" meeting.

No one would require that all international relationships must be conducted directly under the U.N. The methods of old fashioned diplomacy might be more suitable for dealing with certain international problems. Whether it was acting directly or indirectly, it was a deterrent to a political aggressor, or an encouragement to those who wished to settle their differences peacefully, the influence of the U.N. was all-pervading.

The Syrian Foreign Minister, Khalid al Asad, demanded the liberation of the North African part of the Arab homeland, and immediately called for the order by the U.N. President, Mr. Elio von Kieffer.

There are to be no political speeches at the summit conference, Mr. von Kieffer warned.

The warning came late, however, because the Syrian Foreign Minister already had completed most of his talk on the subject. He also said that the U.N. had made a great deal in Palestine since the second U.N. conference of going off its course, possibly under pressure of some power, to demand and unprecedented course.

## USSR Plans Atomic Conference in July

LONDON, Tuesday. — The Soviet Union announced today it plans to hold a conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy in July, just one month before the West will be holding a similar conference in Geneva, according to a Moscow radio broadcast monitored here.

Invitations to 41 countries have been sent out for the conference which is scheduled for July 1-5. The chief theme of the conference will be "The Scientific and Technical Problems of the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy."

The Western Conference under the auspices of the U.N. and arising directly from President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal will display the progress in the field of peaceful atomic development.

## Nehru Urges Cooperation Without Interference in Moscow Speech

MOSCOW, Tuesday. — The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, today called for cooperation between countries with different systems on condition that they did not interfere in one another's affairs nor sought to impose their will on others.

## Bulgarian Accepts Invitation to India

MOSCOW, Tuesday. — Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, announced today that he had accepted the invitation to visit India as soon as he leaves Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he is to go after concluding his Russian visit.

Mr. Nehru said that the date for the visit had not yet been fixed, but he would return to India in the winter, when they consider the climate more suitable.

The Premier declined to go to details of his talks with the Soviet leader since arriving here on June 7, but said they discussed "problems of peace."

## Already President 'In Name Only'

BUENOS AIRES, Tuesday. — Indications here point to the virtual disappearance of President Juan Peron from the political scene. The feeling is current that he is President in name only, with the nation's affairs in the hands of a military junta headed by Army Minister, Gen. Franklin Lucero, leader of the "forces of repression."

For the first time in 10 years, President Peron's name has practically disappeared from the newspapers. It is believed the military are doing everything possible to prevent the situation from degenerating into a civil war. For this reason they are anxious to keep Mr. Peron as nominal president.

Other reports said discussions are still going on between various service chiefs, some of whom insist that Mr. Peron must, as a result, it was rumored, that his resignation would be announced any time.

Meanwhile, the "Toronto Telegram" reported the Canadian Charge d'Affaires in Buenos Aires as telephoning a report that it was apparent Mr. Peron had been ousted from office, and that the new Argentine administration had repealed all the anti-Catholic laws, as well as freeing most of the rebel prisoners, including 100 naval men.

Argentine naval officers who fled to Montevideo said the anti-Peron revolt followed five months of underground planning. The leader of the by and by movement, the "Democratic Revolution," and listed their aims as including the removal of all Peronist influence from the "victims of the regime," abolition of the Peronist constitution of 1949, and to bring about the reconciliation of Argentina with all the free peoples of America.

## Cyprus Terrorists Blast Military Posts

NICOSIA, Tuesday. — A bomb exploded outside Nicosia police headquarters today causing at least 10 casualties. British troops have surrounded the area, and an alert signal to watch out for dynamite was flashed to all the police stations of Cyprus at midnight after a series of explosions throughout the island.

Among the targets of the attacks which appeared to be synchronized around 11.30 o'clock last night, was a seaside bungalow occupied by General Sir Charles Keightley, Commander-in-Chief British Middle East Land Forces, and his wife near the north coast town of Kyrenia.

Two hand-grenades were thrown at the bungalow or among the tents of the guard.

But the "Magna Carta," two British military policemen were reported to have been injured when a "Molotov cocktail" type of explosive incendiary was thrown at a military police post, and Mr. Thomas Nutt, a British civilian living opposite the post, was injured in the face by flying glass.

Considerable damage was caused to the military police station and surrounding houses occupied by Cypriot civilians.

Earlier a NAAFI (military shop) warehouse was the target of two bombs, believed to be incendiaries, which started a fire. But this was put out by the fire brigade after causing some damage to furniture.

## Churchill Optimistic On Peace Prospects

LONDON, Tuesday. — Mr. Winston Churchill today said he was today to persevere in a policy of peace through strength should next month's talks with Russia lead to a "complete and immediate success."

The former Prime Minister was speaking at the unveiling of a statue of the Russian statesman, Alexander Gromyko, at his home in the London Guildhall. He said he was optimistic about the future: "I do not believe that humanity is going to destroy itself, a period of tension may well be now within our grasp. But even so, such a period would not be sterile, but would give time for us to show the magnitude of our blessings rather than our terror."

The statue was erected by the Yugoslav sculptor Gerasimov, and shows Sir Winston seated in a typical House of Commons pose, alert and ready to rise to answer a question.

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**THE long awaited Guri Report** has recognized the justice of a new system of grading salaries and the need for a proper differential between lower and higher grades in government service. But because after so long a wait it made no specific recommendations as to what the higher salaries should be and because it seemed inexplicably vague as to what a fitting standard of living was for the classes whose situation it was considering, the long-suffering discomfited with things as they are has finally come to a head. The upshot is a united front of doctors, lecturers and associate professors, psychologists, microbiologists, veterinarians, dentists, lawyers, statisticians, economists, engineers and academic teachers in high schools. They have jointly agreed to hold a protest strike next Monday, unless the Government agrees without delay to adopt new grading systems and salaries, what is immediately called for is an advance payment in respect of such new salaries retrospective to April 1 this year.

This action is threatened in face of the Government assurances that on August 1 definite action in implementation of the general recommendations will be taken. But this assurance is mistrusted, for in addition to the threat for next Monday, the whole body of University teachers below the rank of professor came out on strike yesterday and the doctors in government hospitals are continuing the passive resistance they began last week.

There is a great deal of sympathy with the professional workers who have been driven to resort to the strike weapon to try to enforce claims which can be denied on ethical grounds. The lot of the qualified professional man is an unenviable one. His salary is much below what it costs to maintain a standard of living consonant with his position and his needs. He has to devote time which should be spent on research and preparation, to all sort of overtime tasks. The result must eventually be an all-round decline in academic and professional standards. The consequences of such a fall in standards can be serious as the only hope of survival for a small country like ours with a small population, is for the general and scientific standards of the whole population to rise. If we sink to the Levantine level then we shall not have the slightest chance in a hostile Middle East. This fact was often emphasized by the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

On the other hand the Government finds itself in a cleft stick. There need be no inflationary pressure of any magnitude as a result of concessions to the demands of the professional and academic classes, but there seems little that can be done to prevent successful action by these classes being followed by similar outbreaks lower down the scale in industry and general services of the country.

To this danger there can be only one answer: firmness and clarity of approach on the part of the Government. There is no question of breaking the wage freeze but of recognizing the needs of a limited and strictly defined body of people. The search for a kind of artificial equality here must be abandoned as it is quite out of touch with modern conditions of employment on both sides of the Iron Curtain today, perhaps on the East if even more than on the West. If there are classes of workers in the United States who earn more than university professors, it is because their productivity is so great that industry can well afford to give such awards. It must be made clear to our general body of workers that to claim awards without any regard to the need to earn them, is a pressure which cannot be tolerated. There seems little doubt that a firm stand on this issue both by the Government and Histadrut would, after a struggle perhaps, be finally understood by the nation.

**SOUTH AFRICAN GIRLS WIN AT WIMBLEDON**  
WIMBLEDON, Tuesday (Haber). — Results of matches in the women's singles championship played here today were: — Miss D. Hard, U.S. beat Mrs. H. Hopman, Australia, 6-1, 6-0.  
Miss D. Hard, South Africa, beat Miss E. W. Smith, 6-1, 6-0.  
Miss R. Radcliff, Smith, South Africa, beat Miss R. D. South, India, 6-4, 6-2.

# I.N. COLLECTIVE DIPLOMAT NOT POLICEMAN

## Voice of Israel Heard on Second Day of Anniversary Commemoration

This is the address by Ambassador Abba Hushi at San Francisco yesterday, the second day of the anniversary of the birth of the United Nations.

THE hour which we commemorate today is rich with enduring memories. It marked a crossroads in the journey of a generation which had passed through much affliction on its road to liberty and survival. The world had just seen the most destructive tyranny of all the ages crumble before its eyes in ruin and disgrace. The cruelty and malice of Nazism had been crushed by righteous force. The people who had joined hands in sacrifice and resistance now came together, amidst the grace and freedom of San Francisco, to renew their partnership in the cause of universal peace.

Sharp grief for the past and soaring hope for the future were mingled in the universal emotion of that hour.

ISRAEL approaches this anniversary in a special mood of emotion. The Jewish people were not here. Our absence revealed the deep chasm of weakness and disaster into which we had fallen. The people that had sustained the full brunt of the tyrant's fury, from the first day of his ascendancy to the last day of his fall, were missing. The fate of our people had been sealed in the hands of the tyrant. The Jewish people were not here. Our absence revealed the deep chasm of weakness and disaster into which we had fallen. The people that had sustained the full brunt of the tyrant's fury, from the first day of his ascendancy to the last day of his fall, were missing. The fate of our people had been sealed in the hands of the tyrant.

power and restraint similar to those which prevail among our national societies. But in the test of action, the enforcement powers of the Security Council proved illusory. The Articles of the Charter providing for the establishment of international security forces under the authority of the Security Council have remained unfulfilled. While this fact is commonly known, it is less widely realized that the alternative machinery and procedures envisaged for the General Assembly in the 'Uniting for Peace' Resolution have similarly remained unimplemented. The detailed recommendations contained in that Resolution have for the most part not been carried out. Thus, while collective security has made its main advances outside the United Nations in the form of regional, bilateral and collective alliances for self-defence, the emphasis of United Nations action has shifted from enforcement to conciliation and pacific settlement.

This is not necessarily a negative development. A nation engaged in an international dispute by voluntary conciliation is intrinsically preferable to any solution by force. The fact that a disservice may have been rendered by the United Nations by an unrealistic emphasis originally placed upon its coercive powers, in the testing ground of action, we have become a forum for conciliation and not, as originally conceived, an instrument for the enforcement of security by collective action.

The military assumptions of our founders have been submerged even more drastically by the course of events. The readiness with which the Charter envisages military action as a routine method of preserving international peace can only be explained in terms of the military concepts which dominated the pre-atomic world. But the development of modern weapons has made military action into a remarkable deadlock. The awesome power of modern weapons makes their use unbearable in all conscience to regard them as a response to any but the ultimate and desperate issues of security. The potency of military force is reduced to impotence, even in the domain of collective action. This paradox is indeed one of the crucial threads upon which the security of our world is

dangerously suspended. One might have wished that humanity, with its rich spiritual heritage and its long experience in the political arts, could have found a more affirmative stimulus to peaceful coexistence than the mere desire to avoid annihilation. But if this mutual dread is the only barrier between the world and its ultimate tragedy of error, it is better that we should cherish it than that we should possess no such barrier at all.

The collapse of the three principal assumptions which commanded the action in the Foundation ten years ago has made sudden demands upon the adaptability of the United Nations. It has placed it in a position of emergency. Instead of Great Power only, we have had to open the door to the small nations and the most force of majority recommendation. Instead of a unanimous consent of the great powers, we have had to develop institutions with the powers that science has placed in the hands of the small nations. We have become a collective diplomatic instrument, rather than a military one. We have become a collective diplomatic instrument, rather than a military one. We have become a collective diplomatic instrument, rather than a military one.

agency that the triumph of the United Nations lies within the power of our choice. Our authority for that faith is that 3,000 years ago in the very heart of the land to which we are now restored, we proclaimed rebellion against the prevailing fatalism of all preceding civilizations which saw human life as a relentless cycle coming back to a starting point in darkness and chaos. In our conception which is now the heritage of other civilizations, sprung from our, the cosmic pattern is not a wild anarchy of arbitrary mysterious forces, but is rather an articulate system guided by a merciful intelligence and a coherent law. Among the nations, our continuous historic memory covers the full cycle of human thought from ancient prophecy to reality, from the old inheritance to the new potentiality. The doctrine of order and progress in the universal design is Israel's authentic contribution to the world's thought.

**REBORN TO DIGNITY**  
The presence of Israel in San Francisco today marks an act of historic remedy. It illustrates the sudden recuperation of the Jewish people from the lowest point in its historic fortunes to the dignity and opportunity which it had tenaciously pursued for 2,000 years. A shelter of the body and sanctuary of the spirit are now restored to a people which had previously lacked these attributes of a free, active life. The active participation of the United Nations in this transition reflects the significance of Israel's rebirth in universal history and in international equity. Multitudes of people in every land owe the central purposes of their moral lives to the Israeli people. The actions expressed by the people of Israel in the land of Israel in the previous era of Israel's independence, how could it fail to be uplifted by the prospect that the people, the land and the language from which this rebirth has sprung would now be restored to their original union?

Seen in this light, the smallest of our Jewish population becomes enlarged in the consciousness of men by the broad vision of history. This is also an act of unexampled justice. For Israel's accession to statehood with its membership in the United Nations was accompanied in this very century by the liberation of our neighbor, the Jewish people, from the centuries of exile and persecution. Never since the golden age of the Caliphate had the Arab world known such a moment of actual and potential power as those which had now come within its grasp. The Jewish people, which had been the Jewish people's modest opportunity, seeking which should be envied or begrudged by those who had lately subdued.

Thus, the long, majestic dream of successive Jewish generations has now completed its cycle of fulfillment. But the Middle East which, by every circumstance of its history, should help to lead the world towards universal peace, is itself plunged in the turmoil of regional strife. World statesmanship still has much to do in helping the kindred peoples of our region to establish peace upon the basis of mutual respect for political independence and territorial integrity, as our Charter provides.

**THE UNITED NATIONS**  
In confronting all its unfinished objectives, the United Nations would do well to define the extent of its limitations and its potentialities. These are not the same limitations and potentialities as those which our predecessors confronted here 10 years ago. The nature of our organization sought to establish an international system on the basis of certain political, juridical and military assumptions which had seemed valid in the years of World War II and the Grand Alliance. In swift succession, all these assumptions have fallen to the ground.

The political assumption was that the Great Powers which had united against aggression would maintain their union for the enterprises of world peace. Recently was the ink dry on the United Nations Charter before members of the Alliance split into rival camps, glowering at each other across a widening gulf of suspicion and mistrust. The juridical assumption was that the United Nations would be able to enforce peace largely through the exercise of coercive

power, a more decisive significance in these activities than the media of world publicity have yet managed to convey. A sense of community is more likely to emerge among the world's peoples through these processes of institutional altruism than through any spectacular development in international political relations. It is vitally important for our future that so many in the world have the most tangible means for raising their prospect of a broader welfare to the existence of an international organization established in the city ten years ago.

**Recent Successes of Diplomacy**  
CERTAIN it is that there are a growing up between the serious pursuit of agreements, which goes outside our walls — and the more dramatization of diplomacy. The momentum of agreement has extended beyond points of marginal crisis, and begun to lead to a more comprehensive world of world conflict. In swift succession we have witnessed the Korean armistice, the Trieste solution, the Iranian oil settlement, the Indo-China settlement, the unanimous Resolution on the peaceful use of atomic energy, the Austrian State Treaty, and the decision of the Four Great Powers to confer, at the highest level of their responsibility, on the scourge of world tension. Does not this prove that persistent negotiation, conducted under the impulse of mankind's desperate need for peace, has not exhausted its potentiality of healing; and that the absence of enforcement machinery, far from barring the road to fruitful conciliation, makes conciliation more indispensable, and therefore, perhaps, more possible?

**Ten Years of Achievement**  
THE achievement of the United Nations in the past ten years can be accurately appraised only in terms of its actual limitations and potentialities. By reference to these standards, its performance is neither negligible nor unimpressive. Active hostilities in many parts of the world have been localized in scope and limited in duration. In Indonesia, in Iran, in the Middle East, in the Balkans and Berlin and, above all, in Korea, the United Nations have served as a barrier against the escalation of regional conflicts into a world war. The very exercise of seeking the support of nations in the imposition of restraints of reason in the development of national policies, and operates against the formation of national policies on the basis of egoistic emotion. Governments are inevitably induced to seek the kind of policies which can, at least, be internationally accepted.

**The Pageant of Emancipation**  
National acts in which the United Nations may claim to have exceeded the expectations of its founders. Under its influence, many nations have created a situation distinctive to our generation. Until recent years, the only path available to subject communities in their quest for national freedom lay through the traditional process of revolution or rebellion. Today, a new alternative presents itself. The transition to sovereignty has now become a process of negotiation. The United Nations has provided a forum for the peaceful resolution of national disputes. The United Nations has provided a forum for the peaceful resolution of national disputes. The United Nations has provided a forum for the peaceful resolution of national disputes.

**Economic and Social Cooperation**  
BUT nations do not live exclusively in a world of political relations. It may be true that there is a more volume of starvation, poverty and disease in the world today than in any other period of human history. But the progress of science, the swift development of communications and the sprouting of education have made the peoples of the world more interdependent, more aware of their common needs, more aware of their common responsibilities. The United Nations has provided a forum for the peaceful resolution of national disputes. The United Nations has provided a forum for the peaceful resolution of national disputes. The United Nations has provided a forum for the peaceful resolution of national disputes.

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The importance of rest after work is undisputed. It is doubly enjoyable in an ONEG deckchair on your balcony or in your garden. Whatever your means or taste, you are sure to find something to your liking among ONEG's numerous models, all of which are particularly suited to the climate of our country. When buying folding furniture look for the ONEG trade mark which is the guarantee for strength, lightness and durability.

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★ Romance of Transportation  
★ Buenos Aires: Family Tree  
★ Four Seasons  
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The woman spends 85% of the family budget  
A research project recently revealed that the woman spends 85% of the family budget. She spends this on food, clothing, household needs, family health, children's education, etc. It is therefore natural for the woman to be anxious and to worry over the family's future financial security. She is well aware that the exigencies of life are apt to endanger her husband's sources of income.

**THE UNITED NATIONS**  
In confronting all its unfinished objectives, the United Nations would do well to define the extent of its limitations and its potentialities. These are not the same limitations and potentialities as those which our predecessors confronted here 10 years ago. The nature of our organization sought to establish an international system on the basis of certain political, juridical and military assumptions which had seemed valid in the years of World War II and the Grand Alliance. In swift succession, all these assumptions have fallen to the ground.

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